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distribution of the trust cash assets. Upon notice of a request for a formal hearing, the probate specialist will forward the probate package to the appropriate ALJ within five days.

(b) Within 60 days after notice under §15.203 has been sent and if the probable heirs have not requested a formal hearing with an ALJ, the BIA deciding official to whom the probate has been referred will assemble the probable heirs and hold an informal hearing to determine the distribution of the trust cash assets.

(c) Within 30 days after the informal hearing, the BIA deciding official will prepare an order in accordance with §15.302 through §15.311.

(d) Any interested party may appeal a summary distribution decision in accordance with subpart E of this part.

Subpart D—Probate Processing, Claims and Distributions

§ 15.301 What does an attorney decision maker do with the probate package?

(a) Upon receipt of the probate package, the attorney decision maker reviews the probate package and determines whether there are issues of fact or law of the case that indicate that the probate package should be referred to the OHA. If any issues of fact or law that require a hearing are apparent from the review of the case, the attorney decision maker will refer the probate package to the appropriate ALJ within five days.

(b) Within 30 days after notice under §15.203 has been sent, the probable heirs may request a formal hearing before an ALJ to determine the distribution of the estate. Within five days of the receipt of notice of a request for a formal hearing, the attorney decision maker will forward the probate package to the appropriate ALJ.

(c) Within 120 days after the notice under §15.203 has been sent and if the probable heirs have not requested a formal hearing with an ALJ, the attorney decision maker will assemble the probable heirs and hold an informal hearing to determine the distribution of the estate.

(d) Within 60 days after the informal hearing, the attorney decision maker

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will issue an written order in accordance with §15.310.

§ 15.302 What law is used by the deciding official to determine the distribution of the trust estate?

Unless otherwise provided by federal law or a tribal inheritance code approved by the Secretary, the law of the state where the decedent was domiciled will determine the distribution of the estate.

§ 15.303 If the decedent owed me money, how do I file a claim against the estate?

(a) If you wish to make a claim against the estate of a decedent, you must submit to us an original and two copies of an itemized statement of the debt showing the amount of the original debt and the remaining balance on the date of the decedent's death.

(b) The itemized statement must state whether you have filed a claim against the decedent's non-trust assets.

(c) We must receive your claim within 60 days from the date the BIA receives the verification of the decedent's death in §15.101 to be included as part of the probate package.

§ 15.304 How does the BIA deciding official determine if a claim will be allowed and paid?

(a) The BIA deciding official may direct the payment of some or all of the debts of the decedent after reviewing the probate package in accordance with the standards provided at 43 CFR 4.250 (c) through (g), and no claim prohibited by 43 CFR 4.250 will be paid.

(b) No claim will be paid from trust or restricted assets where the BIA deciding official is aware that the decedent's non-trust estate may be available to pay the claim.

§ 15.305 What claims will be paid first?

(a) The first claims to be paid, referred to as priority claims, are paid in order of priority. The priority claims are:

- (1) Funeral expenses (including the cemetery marker);
- (2) Medical expenses for the last illness;
- (3) Nursing home or other care facility expenses;
- (4) A claim of an Indian tribe;

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(5) A claim reduced to judgment by a court of competent jurisdiction.

(b) After payment of the priority claims, the BIA deciding official may authorize all remaining claims, referred to as general claims.

§ 15.306 Can the BIA deciding official reduce the amount of claims?

The BIA deciding official has the discretion to decide that part or all of an otherwise valid claim is unreasonable, reduce the claim to a reasonable amount, or disallow the claim in its entirety.

(a) If a claim is reduced, the BIA deciding official will order payment only of the reduced amount.

(b) The BIA deciding official may reduce or disallow both priority claims and general claims.

§ 15.307 What if there is not enough money in the decedent's IIM account to pay all claims?

(a) If there is not enough money in the IIM account to pay all claims, the BIA deciding official will order payment of the priority claims first in the order identified in § 15.305.

(b) If there is not enough in the IIM account to pay the priority claims, the BIA deciding official may order payment of the priority claims on a pro rata (reduced) basis.

(c) If less than \$1,000 remains in the IIM account after payment of priority claims is ordered, the general claims may be ordered paid on a pro rata basis or disallowed in their entirety.

§ 15.308 Will the BIA use future income to pay claims?

No. The unpaid balance of any claims will not be enforceable against the estate after the estate is closed.

§ 15.309 Will the BIA deciding official authorize payment of interest or penalties accruing after the date of death?

No. Interest or penalties charged against either priority or general claims after date of death will not be paid.

§ 15.310 When will the BIA deciding official issue a decision on the probate?

Within 60 days after an informal hearing has been held, the BIA deciding official will issue a written decision/order in accordance with § 15.311. Upon receipt of the decision/order, the BIA deciding official will send all interested parties a copy of the decision/order.

§ 15.311 What is in the written decision/order of the BIA deciding official?

The BIA deciding official issues a written decision/order that:

(1) In intestate cases: Lists the names, relationship to the decedent, and shares of the heirs; provides citations to the law of descent and distribution; or the fact that the decedent died leaving no legal heirs;

(2) In testate cases: approves or disapproves a will; interprets provisions of the approved will; provides the names and relationship of the beneficiaries to the decedent; describes the property each beneficiary is to receive;

(3) Allows or disallows claims against the estate; orders the amount of payment for all approved claims;

(4) States whether the heirs or beneficiaries are Indian or non-Indian;

(5) Determines any rights of dower, curtesy or homestead which may constitute a burden upon the interest of the heirs;

(6) Attaches a certified copy of the inventory of trust or restricted lands, if any; and

(7) Advises all interested parties of their appeal rights in accordance with subpart E of this part.

§ 15.312 What happens after the decision is made?

We will not pay claims, transfer title to land, or distribute trust cash assets for 75 days after the decision/order is mailed to the interested parties. After 75 days and if no appeal has been filed, the following actions will take place:

(a) The LTRO will change its land title records for the trust and restricted property in accordance with the decision/order; and

(b) The OTFM will pay claims and distribute the IIM account in accordance with the decision/order.